

**FACULTY AND FAMILY STUDENT HOUSING,
OPEN SPACE PLAN, AND LRDP AMENDMENT EIR**

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Section 4.15

4.15.1 Introduction

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This section of the EIR describes the existing conditions of public services and utilities to the University campus and analyzes the potential for implementation of the proposed project to result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection, police protection, schools, or other public facilities. In addition, this section considers the potential for the project to exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB; require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities; result in solid waste generation which would exceed the permitted capacity of demand local or regional landfills; comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste; and result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

For purposes of this EIR, public services and utilities consist of (1) fire protection, (2) police protection, (3) schools, (4) domestic water supply, (5) solid waste collection and disposal, (6) wastewater conveyance and treatment, and (7) energy (electricity and natural gas). Stormwater drainage facilities are discussed in Section 4.3 (Hydrology and Water Quality) of this document. Parks, while described as a public service in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, are analyzed separately in Section 4.10 (Recreation). Impacts related to emergency access are analyzed in Section 4.12 (Transportation/Traffic) and Section 4.5 (Hazards) of this EIR.

Information in this EIR is based on various sources, including related environmental documentation prepared for the University campus and consultation with service and utility providers. Full bibliographic entries for all reference materials appear in Section 4.15.6 (References) of this section.

Three comment letters and two verbal comments related to utilities and service systems were received in response to the NOP circulated for the proposed project. The NOP, comments on the NOP, and a summary of issues raised during scoping are included in Appendices A and B of this EIR.

Written and verbal comments on the NOP and at the Public Scoping meeting included suggestions that the EIR address: (1) needed improvements for infrastructure to accommodate new demand for water and solid waste; (2) drainage problems resulting from construction of new homes including issues with runoff; (3) the current capacity of wastewater treatment facilities and area landfills; (4) whether the local fire station could handle the additional service calls resulting from the project; (5) the possibility of a new fire station; (6) funding for a new fire station; (7) the ability for the sewer line along Devereux Creek to accommodate additional use; and (8) the source of funding for a new stormwater drainage system, if needed.

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Section 4.15 4.15.2 Existing Conditions

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As the majority of Public Services are provided consistently throughout the project area, these services are generally described in the overview section. Specific infrastructure/easement descriptions are provided for portions of the North or West Campus, where applicable.

4.15.2.1 Law Enforcement

University Campus Police. The campus is currently patrolled by the University Police Department (UCPD) with assistance from the Santa Barbara County Sheriff. The UCPD is part of a statewide University of California Police Department, with each campus having its own force and Police Chief. University Police are authorized to enforce state law and University regulations both on and off campus. The UCPD patrols all portions of the University's campus including the Main, Storke, and West Campuses with a staff of approximately 31 sworn peace officers. The closest police station to the area is located on the campus at the Public Safety Building at 1120 Mesa Road. UCPD also maintains an emergency response team staffed with approximately three state certified paramedics and 13 student emergency technicians. This rescue unit provides the campus and Isla Vista communities with ambulance and basic and advanced life support services (Signa, 2003).

University Police also share responsibility for patrolling the adjacent community of Isla Vista with the County Sheriff and CHP, and are frequently called to respond to calls off campus, such as in Goleta and along Highway 217. A Foot Patrol Station is located at 6546 Pardall Road in Isla Vista, staffed with UCPD and Sheriff Department Officers with support from the CHP as needed.

CHP's jurisdiction within the project vicinity includes the community of Isla Vista and unincorporated areas of the County of Santa Barbara. CHP provides 24-hour patrol of these areas by patrol cars staffed with one officer on eight-hour shifts for all traffic-related matters. The main station is located at 6465 Calle Real in Goleta.

Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. The County Sheriff's Department covers over 2,744 square miles, including 118 miles of coastline. The area served includes a population of 189,000, approximately one-half of the County's population. Currently the Sheriff's Department is staffed with 300 sworn deputy sheriffs, over 175 sworn correction officers, and nearly 200 civilian employees. The Sheriff's Department currently provides law enforcement services to the incorporated areas in the project vicinity via a mutual services agreement with the City of Goleta. The Sheriff's Department has a staff of approximately 36 sworn peace officers in the incorporated area of Goleta. The main station is located at 4434 Calle Real in Goleta and is staffed with 65 officers. The Sheriff's Department's service area includes unincorporated areas from Gaviota in the north to the Ventura County line in the south. The Sheriff's Department has a staff of approximately 26 in the unincorporated areas between the northern part of the City of Santa Barbara and Gaviota. All patrols are dispatched from the main station (Moore, 2003).

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The Sheriff's Department uses a form of the beat system to patrol its Goleta service area. Beats are not strictly defined, but there are six areas that are patrolled from the main station. The Sheriff's Department provides 24-hour patrol of these areas by patrol cars staffed with one deputy on 12-hour shifts.

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The Sheriff's Department tries to maintain an officer-to-population ratio of 1:1,200; an optimal ratio would be 1:1,000. This ratio rises and falls with the Sheriff's Department budget. The Department reports a relatively low level of calls from the area, with most calls related to domestic or neighborhood disputes. The Ellwood Beach area and the community of Isla Vista have a higher than average crime rate. The Ellwood Beach area consists primarily of multi-family apartment complexes, and the community of Isla Vista has a large student population. Both areas have an above-average burglary rate. The Sheriff's Department has not identified any unusual issues relating to the project area. The overall crime rate in the County has dropped in recent years, reflecting the trend across the state.

4.15.2.2 Fire Protection

The Santa Barbara County Fire Department (SBCFD) provides fire protection services to the project area. The University Fire Marshall coordinates directly with the SBCFD, as the University's Fire Department was merged into the County's 30 years ago. The Fire Department serves an area of approximately 2,700 square miles and includes the incorporated sections of the County. The Fire Department is comprised of 15 fire stations. In general, all firefighters are trained as emergency medical technicians.

Criteria used to determine adequacy of fire protection services include a five-minute response time, ratio of firefighters to population, and the population served. The five-minute response time is considered the most critical criteria in providing prompt urban fire protection.

The five-minute response standard is used for urban areas, and refers to the time it takes for a unit to reach a call and set up equipment after leaving the station. Response times under five minutes are considered adequate and over five minutes are substandard. Rather than applying these standards to specific service territories as the County has done in the past, the Fire Department currently approaches fire protection on a more system-wide basis and would shift resources to respond to calls as needed.

In the past, the Fire Department has tried to follow a standard of one three-person station per 1,200 residents or one five-person station per 1,500 residents. All fire stations serving the project area meet or exceed this ratio.

The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is a division of the County Fire Department, and is responsible for emergency planning and coordination for the Santa Barbara Operational Area.

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Section 4.15 OES staff act as support staff to the Fire Department when “expanded dispatch” is activated during a fire within the County. Expanded dispatch serves as a central ordering point and coordination link for firefighters battling wildland fires or other major incidents.

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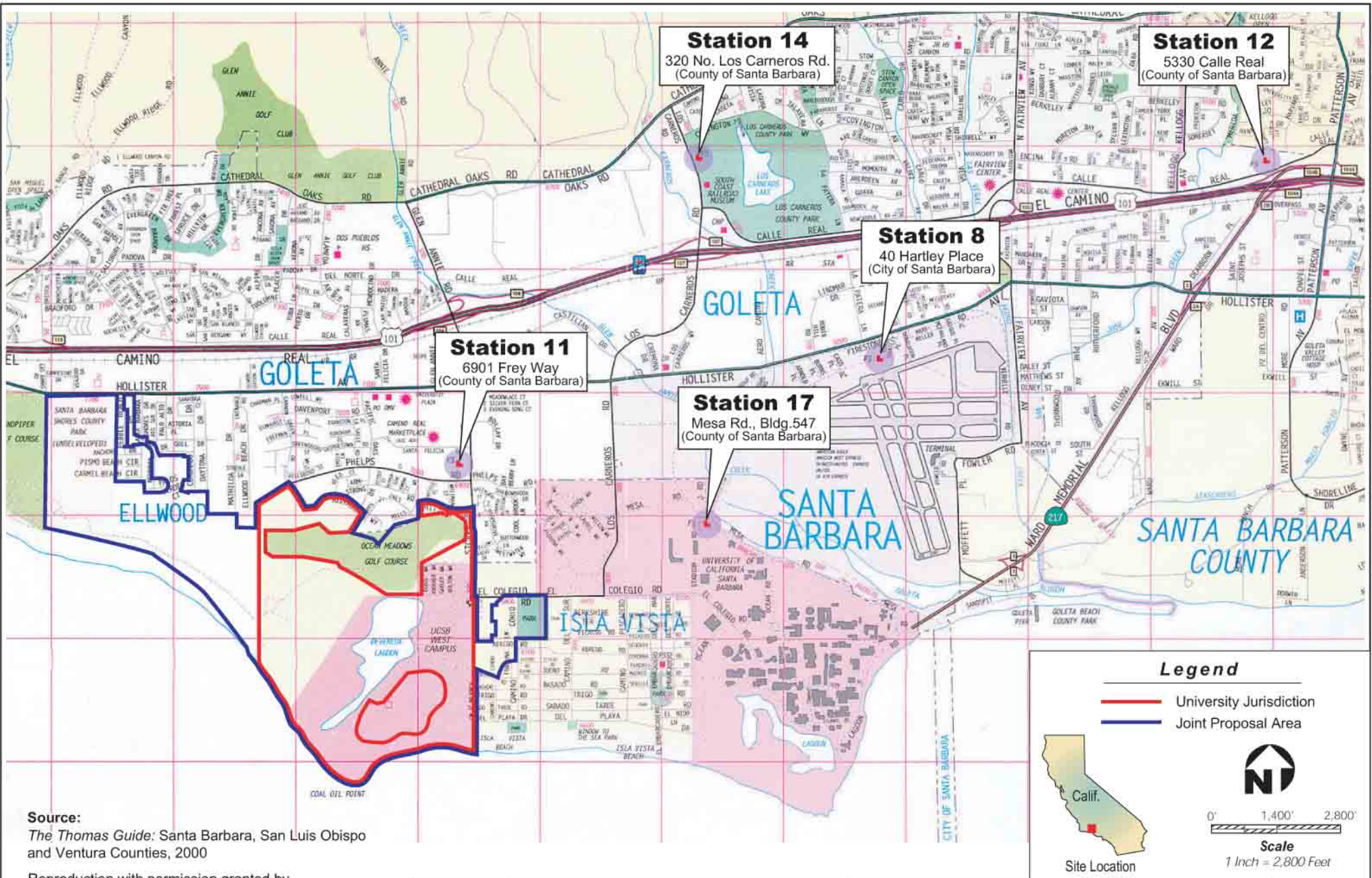
Station Numbers 11, 12, 14, and 17 (refer to Figure 4.15-1) currently provide service in the project area. The station closest to the University’s proposed residential development site is Station 11, which is located on Storke Road, and therefore would serve as the primary response unit to the project area. Station 11 maintains a 1,500-gallon-per-minute pumper unit, a ladder truck—the only one in Goleta—and assorted water rescue equipment. Station 11 is staffed with six firefighters who are trained as emergency medical technicians, and one is a paramedic. [Maynard Yeaw, 2004]

Station 17 is staffed with three firefighters; who are trained as emergency medical technicians; ~~and two paramedics~~ and UCSB Rescue 7 (consisting of one paramedic and one student EMT). UCSB Rescue 7 is not part of the County Fire Department. Response time from Station 17 to areas within the project area is approximately five minutes. Station 17 maintains a 1,500 gallon per minute pumper unit, a rescue truck reserve pumper, and an ambulance. Although Station 17 is the only facility on campus, approximately 16 firefighters from five stations in the area are on duty for emergency response to the campus. Stations 12 and 14 are both staffed with three firefighters who are trained as emergency medical technicians.

Department expenses are currently exceeding revenues. The Fire Department has had to reduce operations through staff cutbacks in the last several years, and was forced to close Station 19 in 1995. However, Station 12 was built in 1998 and is located 0.25-mile west of Calle Real and Patterson. This station is staffed with three firefighters and one fire truck. Response time from this station to the University is less than five minutes. At this time, the Fire Department does not anticipate receipt of additional funding to increase its staff to previous levels.

4.15.2.3 Schools and Other Educational Facilities

The project area lies within the Goleta Union School District (GUSD) and the Santa Barbara High School District (SBHSD). GUSD has a total of 10 public elementary schools (kindergarten to sixth grade) in Goleta, nine of which are in full operation (the El Rancho school was recently closed, with most students transferring to Brandon and Ellwood schools). SBHSD has a total of four junior high schools (grades 7 and 8) and three high schools (grades 9 to 12) in its district, all of which are in operation. Table 4.15-1 lists existing schools serving the Goleta area and their enrollment levels. As shown in the table, several elementary schools are at capacity, and others have room for as many as 50 students. With respect to the SBHSD, Goleta Valley Junior High and Dos Pueblos High have ample capacity, while La Colina Junior High and San Marcos High are approaching full capacity. As shown in the table, schools that would serve the proposed project are generally under enrollment capacity levels.



Source:
The Thomas Guide: Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura Counties, 2000

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GUSD serves the Goleta Valley, a suburban community of 80,000 people that includes the newly formed City of Goleta and a large unincorporated area. GUSD serves 4,200 elementary students in nine schools, all Kindergarten through Grade 6. Enrollment has declined slowly in the past three years following a period of steady growth. Class size is under 20 in Grades K, 1, 2, and 3; and averages 28 in Grades 4, 5, and 6.

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In 1996, GUSD passed a \$26 million bond issue, and is undertaking new construction at some schools, and modernization and infrastructure projects at all schools. A new Isla Vista School was completed in 1999. The GUSD recently closed El Rancho School (elementary), which is located at 7421 Mirano Drive in Goleta to the north of the Joint Proposal area.

GUSD has over 270 certificated employees and approximately 270 classified employees. Students in the GUSD elementary schools become a part of the SBHSD following graduation. They attend Goleta Valley or La Colina Junior High School in Grades 7 through 8, and Dos Pueblos or San Marcos High School in Grades 9 through 12. The projected enrollment and school capacities for the GUSD and SBHSD are shown in the table below:

**Table 4.15-1. GUSD and SBHSD Projected
Enrollment and Capacities, October 2002**

School	Enrollment	Capacity	Remaining
Goleta Union School District			
<i>Elementary</i>			
Brandon ¹	362	392	30
Mountain View	381	381	0
Ellwood ¹	390	405	15
El Rancho	0	0	0 [closed]
Foothill	386	386	0
Hollister	502	550	48
Isla Vista ¹	546	579	33
Kellogg	436	486	50
La Patera	484	484	0
El Camino	305	339	34
Total GUSD	3,792	4,002	210
Santa Barbara High School District			
<i>Junior High School</i>			
Goleta Valley ¹	972	1185	213
La Colina	909	930	21
<i>High School</i>			
Dos Pueblos ¹	2,212	2304	92
San Marcos	1,981	1994	13

¹Denotes school serving proposed project site

Source: Santa Barbara High School District, October 2003

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The University provides childcare services for families of students, staff, and faculty through the University Children's Care Center (UCC). The UCC is located on West Campus, and provides space for a maximum of 180 children, ages three months to five years. Currently 165 children are enrolled. Demand for placement is very high and there are approximately 100 children, ages three months to two years, on the waiting list. Priority is given to families affiliated with the University. However, families not affiliated with the University are able to obtain a place if space is available (Birchfield, 2003).

The Division of Student Affairs and the UCC are planning to expand the childcare facility in order to meet demand. The proposed development program calls for development of a UCC Annex building. The building would be approximately 10,000 square feet, with parking located east of the existing facility on the West Campus. The facility would include five classrooms (one infant, two toddler, and two preschool programs), office space, a parent/staff room, kitchen, and storage areas. The Annex would accommodate approximately 68 children per day, in addition to the children currently using the existing facility.

4.15.2.4 Water Supply

Goleta Water District (GWD) provides potable and reclaimed water to the project area. As noted above, several streets in the project vicinity have existing water mains.

Since 1956, the majority of Goleta's water supply has come from the Cachuma Project, located in the mountains just north and west of the GWD. Water from Lake Cachuma is divided among five water purveyors, including GWD. The District is entitled to 36.25 percent of the Lake's available supply – the equivalent of approximately 9,300 acre-feet per year.

In July 1997, Goleta and its surrounding communities along the South Coast were connected to the State Water Project by a 143-mile pipeline, treatment plant, and other facilities. State water will ensure an adequate water supply to the Goleta community during dry periods. The GWD will receive approximately 4,500 acre-feet per year from the State Water Project.

The GWD also has the capability to produce about 2,000 acre-feet of water per year from 12 district-owned wells in the Goleta groundwater basin. In addition, GWD can use 13 other privately and publicly owned wells for injection of treated water to recharge the groundwater basin.

The GWD has an active water conservation program for residential and commercial uses. These programs cover all types of water conservation tips and suggestions, and are accessible to all new customers.

Water Allotment and Usage for North Campus. In 1991, the University and the GWD entered into a Water Reclamation Agreement extending to the year 2010. At the time the Agreement was executed, a moratorium ordinance effective from 1972 through 1996, restricting the availability of new water service for new development, was in effect. That restriction on the amount of water available to the University is no longer effective since the end of the

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moratorium in 1997. The GWD is operating within water supply surplus now and for the foreseeable future (GWD 2004) and has adequate water available for new development. The University must pay an overage fee for consumption greater than 778 AFY of potable water. As the two residential projects that are the subject of this Draft EIR are served pursuant to a separate water entitlement acquired by the University when it acquired the North Campus site, it is not likely that the University will exceed 778 AFY prior to the termination of the Agreement in 2010. The University main campus has an overall annual potable water allocation of 867 acre-feet per year (AFY) from the GWD. The University consumed 468 AFY, or 54 percent, of the total allocation in 2002 (UCSB, 2003). There are no current water consuming uses on the North Campus—North Parcel site. According to the 1997 University North and West Campus Housing LRDP Amendment EIR (Wallace, Roberts, and Todd, 1997), the University secured a 200 AFY entitlement for potable water from the GWD through an existing water service agreement when it purchased the 174.24-acre North Campus site from the University Exchange Corporation (UEC) in 1994. Thus, the District has adequate water supply to serve the proposed project (GWD 2004).

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University Housing and Residential Services has additional water conservation programs including the use of reclaimed water for irrigation and use of an assortment of water saving technologies in the housing units, such as low-flow toilets and water fixtures (Rousseau, 2003).

4.15.2.5 Sewer Service

The project area is bisected from east to west by a 24-inch sanitary sewer trunk line owned and operated by the Goleta West Sanitary District (GWSD). The line is located along the lowlands adjacent to, and in some places within, Devereux Creek. The Devereux Creek main trunk line traverses Santa Barbara Shores, Ellwood Mesa, and Ocean Meadows Golf Course to Storke Road. This main line handles existing sewer service from the residential communities located south of Hollister Avenue, and would provide service to the North Parcel University housing developments.

As shown on Figure 4.15-2, the sewer line extends easterly along the northern edge of Devereux Creek. The line originates at Hollister Avenue, extends south and then east along Devereux Creek until it enters the University's North Campus property. Additional lines feed into the Devereux Creek line from Coronado Drive and Mathilda Drive, located west of North Campus. The Coronado Drive line was relined and upgraded in 2000 (Nation, 2003).

From the Ellwood Mesa site, the line proceeds along the northerly edge of Ocean Meadows Golf Course to Storke Road. A separate line extends west-to-east along Hollister Avenue past the Santa Barbara Shores property to Pacific Oaks Drive. The line extends southerly along Pacific Oaks until it connects to the Devereux Creek line near the University's North Campus – North Parcel site.

The GWSD main trunk line traverses Storke Road at the Ocean Meadows Golf Course. Another branch of the sewer line extends north-south along Storke Road and then east-west on El

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Section 4.15 Colegio Road. This line has numerous connections throughout Isla Vista, including a line along Camino Corto and several feeder lines that terminate at Camino Majorca in western Isla Vista. **Public** Sewer service is provided in the Devereux area (Devereux School, West Campus Faculty Housing, and other homes) from connections that generally follow a north-south easement at the intersection of El Colegio and Storke Road. **Services and Utilities**

Inspections on these lines include periodic visual inspections through manholes, and camera surveys at least once every five years. Maintenance on the lines includes annual pipe clean-outs using rotating cutting tools, and right-of-way maintenance such as brush removal. GWSD has experienced eucalyptus root interference with the Devereux Creek line, including small leaks (Nation, 2003).

GWSD is in the planning phase for certain upgrades to the Hollister Avenue and Devereux Creek trunk lines. A new line is proposed for the Hollister Avenue corridor between Sandpiper Golf Course and Pacific Oaks Road. According to GWSD, this improvement would relieve pressure on the Devereux Creek line so that this line can be relined and realigned in certain areas. GWSD would use trenchless technology to reline the Devereux Creek line between Coronado Drive and Storke Road. In addition, GWSD is planning to perform limited rerouting and associated trenching of the line in the vicinity of Coronado Drive and Ocean Meadows Golf Course. Approximately 700 feet of the Devereux Creek line would be rerouted into an existing flood control easement to the south of Coronado Drive. Another 500-foot-long section of the line would be rerouted along the northern boundary of the golf course. This section would be relocated farther south in order to remove pipe sections that are currently located with an existing residential neighborhood. In the long term, these improvements would allow GWSD to more reliably accommodate both the existing demand and projected future demands.

Municipal sanitary waste flows to the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant, located east of the University campus near Goleta Slough. This facility has a current treatment capacity of 9.7 million gallons per day (mgd); however, the NPDES permit for the plant's ocean outfall sets a plant capacity limit of 7.64 mgd. Current throughput averages approximately 5.5 mgd. Municipal sanitary wastes are typically treated through a blended secondary treatment process and discharged via an ocean outfall located approximately 1 mile offshore of Goleta Beach in 95 feet of water.

The Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant is owned and operated by the GSD, although the GWSD and the University have partial ownership of the facility. A summary of existing and remaining capacity by jurisdiction is shown in Table 4.15-2. The University has contractual capacity ownership of 7.09 percent of the treatment plant's permitted capacity, which is equivalent to 0.542 mgd. Based on metered flows at the treatment plant, the University sends an average of approximately 0.400 mgd of wastewater directly to the Goleta Sanitary District for treatment and disposal, and there is approximately 0.142 mgd of additional capacity for the University at the Goleta Sanitation District's Wastewater Treatment Plant (UCSB and County of Santa Barbara, 2003).

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Table 4.15-2. Available Treatment Capacity at GSD Treatment Plant

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	Ownership	Ownership Capacity (in mgd)	Existing Flows (in mgd)	Remaining Capacity (in mgd)	<i>Public Services and Utilities</i>
Goleta West Sanitary District	40.78%	3.12	2	1.12	
University	7.09%	0.542	0.400	0.142	

Source: Nation 2003.

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GWSD has contractual capacity ownership of 40.78 percent of the treatment plant's permitted capacity, which is equivalent to approximately 3.12 mgd. GWSD sends an average of approximately 2 mgd of wastewater directly to the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant. Based on current average flow and GWSD's ownership allocation, there is approximately 1.12 mgd of additional capacity for GWSD at the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant. This remaining capacity of 1.12 mgd is equivalent to approximately 5,600 equivalent residential units (Nation, 2003).

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As a part of the 1997 LRDP EIR, the University confirmed that the GWSD had sufficient capacity to process the increased wastewater flows associated with a North Campus development.

4.15.2.6 Solid Waste

Solid waste generated on the University campus is collected by the Marborg Company and transported to the Tajiguas Landfill for disposal. The Tajiguas Landfill is operated by the County of Santa Barbara, and is located approximately 20 miles west of the University. The landfill accepts solid waste primarily from the cities of Santa Barbara and Goleta and unincorporated Santa Barbara County south coast areas. The County of Santa Barbara has approved a proposal to expand the Tajiguas Landfill to provide approximately 15 years of solid waste disposal capacity. The landfill expansion plan was recently approved by the RWQCB and the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The landfill now has adequate disposal capacity to continue waste disposal operation until the year 2020 (Rodriguez, 2003).

The University Housing and Residential Services Department has initiated recyclable material collection programs that have reduced residential waste volumes by 50 to 60 percent when compared to 1990 waste disposal rates. Waste items that are collected and recycled include glass, plastic, aluminum, tin, cardboard, paper, and magazines. The Department also collects hazardous waste, furniture, metal, appliances, batteries, and fluorescent lights as necessary (Rodriguez, 2003).

Trash collection efforts at the beach are conducted by volunteers and groups such as the Surfrider Foundation.

4.15.2.7 Energy

The University's proposed residential development sites are located in the service area of Southern California Edison (SCE) and Southern California Gas (SoCal Gas) Company for electrical service and natural gas service, respectively.

The University promotes energy conservation through several ongoing programs. Non-state funded entities, including Housing and Residential Services, are charged for their utilities but manage their own energy programs.

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Section 4.15 In addition to the myriad of energy conservation programs offered by SCE, the University Housing and Residential Services also aggressively implements energy conservation programs including (Rousseau, 2003):

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- Lighting retrofits
- High-efficiency appliances
- Alternatively fueled maintenance vehicles
- Energy efficient windows
- Solar hot water heaters

4.15.2.8 Easements and Infrastructure

This section describes infrastructure improvements and easements within or adjacent to the parcels within the North and West Campuses.

4.15.2.8.1 Utility Easements. Several streets in the project area provide utility corridors for water, sewer, stormwater, electricity, natural gas, and communications. These streets include Storke Road, Phelps Road, Marymount Way, Whittier Drive, and El Colegio Road.

Utilities located in the Storke Road right-of-way include sewer, potable, and reclaimed water, gas, and telephone. Aboveground utilities in this area include electrical lines and associated power poles along the west side of Storke Road adjacent to the proposed University housing sites.

Phelps Road right-of-way utilities include gas, water, and a segment of the 10-inch “Line 96” oil pipeline to Venoco’s Ellwood Marine Terminal.

Marymount Way right-of-way utilities include an 8-inch sewer, an 8- to 10-inch water line, and a 4-inch gas line. A storm drain inlet originating from points north of Marymount Way conveys stormwater to the northerly sections of the University North Campus property.

Whittier Drive right-of-way utilities include an 8-inch sewer on the north side of the street, a 10-inch water line, electrical conduit, and a 4-inch gas line. Two storm drain inlets originating from points north of Whittier Drive convey stormwater to the northerly sections of the University North Campus property and a third storm drain from Whittier Drive conveys stormwater to the Golf Course property in Santa Barbara County jurisdiction.

Storm drains are located at various locations throughout the project area. Additional information on storm flow and flooding patterns is provided in Section 4.3 (Hydrology and Water Quality). More detailed information on property-specific utility infrastructure and easements is provided in Sections 4.15.2.2 through 4.15.2.4.

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4.15.2.8.2 Existing Infrastructure

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North Campus. Within the North Campus – North Parcel site, infrastructure includes a 15-inch sewer line connection that extends from the intersection of Pacific Oaks Road/Marymount Way and connects to the Devereux Creek line and a 33-inch storm drain that extends from Marymount Way and discharges to Phelps Ditch. An active water line serving the Ellwood Marine Terminal to the west originates from the GWD's water main near the terminus of Ellwood Beach Drive, and follows the western boundary of North Campus parallel to the oil pipeline until it ties into the Ellwood Marine Terminal facility. Several abandoned oil pipelines traverse the western perimeter of the site; these lines are partially exposed along portions of the pipeline right-of-way.

An active crude oil pipeline associated with the Ellwood Marine Terminal operations follows Phelps Road to the western property boundary of the University's North Campus – North Parcel; this line continues southward near the North Campus property line until it ties into the Ellwood Marine Terminal. A relatively recent topographic and utility survey of this parcel indicates that this crude oil pipeline does not enter the North Campus parcel (Penfield and Smith, 1994). However, the survey data is not complete with respect to the pipeline, and the precise alignment is not known at this time.

Infrastructure is generally absent from the interior of the University's North Campus – South Parcel site. As described above, an active water supply pipeline traverses an existing easement on University property along the western perimeter of the project site until it ties into the Ellwood Marine Terminal. Several abandoned oil pipelines also traverse this area through the existing easement; these lines are partially exposed along portions of the pipeline right-of-way.

Along Whittier Drive (west of the Ocean Meadows Golf Course parking lot), on-site infrastructure includes a 54-inch storm drain from Whittier Drive that drains to an isolated wetland on the golf course; a 48-inch concrete culvert that drains from points north of Whittier Drive to an open channel and then to the isolated wetland area noted above; and parking easements serving the golf course property.

Along Storke Road (between Whittier Drive and existing University housing), infrastructure includes an 8-inch sewer line connection that follows the easterly property line of the golf course and connects to the Devereux Creek line; a 27-inch storm drain which parallels the 8-inch sewer line noted above and conveys stormwater to the drainage channel that bisects the Storke-Whittier site; a 54-inch concrete stormwater culvert under Storke Road; and the Venoco Ellwood Marine Terminal access road, a private road easement which follows the northern and western perimeter of the existing Student Family housing and then proceeds westerly to the marine terminal. The existing golf course driving range occupies the interior of this area. As described above, Storke Road is a major utility corridor.

West Campus. Infrastructure in the West Campus Mesa sub-area consists of numerous utility features, including water, sewer, gas, and aboveground electric and telephone services. These

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services generally originate from University-owned land through an easement located south of Storke Road and adjacent to Isla Vista School. The sewer lines that service this area are maintained by the University. Maintenance activities include video camera surveying and annual clean out. The water lines are repaired as necessary, but may be replaced or upgraded in the future (Dandona, 2003). Devereux Road traverses the eastern edge of the Devereux Slough; other smaller access roads provide access to the Faculty Housing (across the North Slough Finger), University stables, and other facilities. Two turnouts, each with two to three parking spaces, are located along Devereux Road as overlooks to the Slough.

The North Slough Finger area has culverts under Devereux Road and the Faculty Housing access road. This area also supports numerous structures associated with the boarding and exercising of horses.

In the South Slough Finger area, a culvert is located under Devereux Road and a fence separates the wetlands from Devereux Road.

Infrastructure in the West Campus Bluffs sub-area consists of several bluff-top overlook benches; an asphalt footpath from the end of Camino Majorca to the bluff; perimeter fences at Camino Majorca and near Devereux School; and remnant concrete structures on the bluff face and along the bluff trail.

At Coal Oil Point, structures include the Cliff House and the adjoining caretaker's apartment, COPR caretaker's trailers, and the remaining structures from the Campbell Estate. A gated unpaved access road to the Cliff House extends south from the parking area. A 3-foot chain link fence extends along the east-facing bluff and a 6-foot chain link fence extends along the west-facing beach access. The Coal Oil Point structures receive water service from GWD and use on-site septic for sanitary wastes.

Infrastructure in the COPR sub-area consists of the Venoco Access Road along the northern perimeter of the site; the Ellwood Marine Terminal facilities; a Santa Barbara County air quality monitoring station with underground electrical service; overhead electric service along the access road to the Ellwood Marine Terminal; and fencing at the plover protection site. Remnants from past oil and gas operations include a "H-beam" steel pile in the sandy beach; asphalt road base in the southwesterly corner of the property; and remnants of fencing and several abandoned steel oil pipelines along the western perimeter of the University's property.

The Ellwood Marine Terminal tank farm facilities are located within a 17.5-acre leased portion of the University's COPR property in a portion of the Reserve Expansion area. This facility is surrounded by gated chain link fence. Major facility components within the fenced area include two 65,000 barrel crude oil storage tanks in separate bermed containment areas; a 10,000 barrel water tank; an abandoned tank; and various connected pipes, valves, and pumps. Outside the fenced area is a single 12-inch crude oil loading line that extends southwesterly from the pump house to the beach. This pipe is exposed in a shallow trench for much of this distance. The loading lines reach a beach valve location at the top of the dunes; from that point the pipe is

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buried below the sand and extends offshore to the 6-point offshore barge mooring facility. The Ellwood Marine Terminal receives oil from a 10-inch pipeline (Line 96); this line extends north-south along the western perimeter of the University's property and enters the terminal facility in the northwest corner. A 2-inch water pipeline also extends north-south along the western property line and enters the northwest corner of the terminal lease area.

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4.15.3 Regulatory Framework

4.15.3.1 Law Enforcement

4.15.3.1.1 Federal and Local. No federal or local law enforcement regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

4.15.3.1.2 State. Per state law, University has a MOU with the County of Santa Barbara Sheriff's Department related to police protection services, whereby both the UCPD and the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department provide assistance to each other.

4.15.3.2 Fire Protection

4.15.3.2.1 Federal and Local. No federal or local fire protection regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

4.15.3.2.2 State. State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which include regulations concerning building standards (as also set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training. Fire flow rates are specified in the California Fire Code, Appendix III-AA, and are a function of building size, type, material, purpose, location, proximity to other structures, and the type of fire suppression systems installed. The standard requirements for fire flows vary from no less than 1,500 gpm for high-density residential uses to no less than 3,000 gpm for high-density industrial uses.¹ The State Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all state-owned buildings, state-occupied buildings, and state institutions throughout California, including the University.

4.15.3.3 Schools

No federal, state, or local school regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

¹ The fire flow rates specified are reduced from their standard designations under the California Fire Code and represent fire flows after provision for the building sprinkler system.

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4.15.3.4.1 Federal and Local. No federal or local water supply regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

4.15.3.4.2 State. The GWD is responsible for meeting federal and state laws and regulations regarding water supply and water quality. Such regulations include water supply treatment system testing and monitoring, as specified in Title 23, Division 4, Chapter 1, Article 4 of the CCR, and federal regulations promulgated by the EPA.

The Urban Water Management Planning Act was developed due to concerns for potential water supply shortages throughout the State of California. It requires information on water supply reliability and water use efficiency measures. Urban water suppliers are required, as part of the Act, to develop and implement Urban Water Management Plans to describe their efforts to promote efficient use and management of water resources.

The State of California's requirements for water conservation are codified in the Water Conservation Projects Act of 1985 (Water Code Sections 11950–11954), as reflected below:

11952. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to encourage local agencies and private enterprise to implement potential water conservation and reclamation projects....

4.15.3.5 Sewer Service

4.15.3.5.1 Federal. The major piece of federal legislation dealing with sanitary sewer service is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which is designed to restore and preserve the integrity of the nation's waters. In addition to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, other federal environmental laws have a bearing on the location, type, planning, and funding of wastewater treatment facilities. As the provider of wastewater service to the University campus, the University wastewater collector system is responsible for compliance with these regulations.

4.15.3.5.2 State. The quality of effluent that the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant can discharge is established by the Central Coast RWQCB through an NPDES permit that specifies Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). Operation of the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant is subject to regulations set forth by the California DHS and SWRCB.

4.15.3.5.3 Local. No local sewer service regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

4.15.3.6 Solid Waste

4.15.3.6.1 Federal and Local. No federal or local solid waste regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

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4.15.3.6.2 State. In 1989, the Legislature adopted the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), which established an integrated waste management hierarchy that consists of the following in order of importance: source reduction, recycling, composting, and land disposal of solid waste. The law also required that each county prepare a new Integrated Waste Management Plan. The Act further required each city to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element by July 1, 1991. Each source reduction element includes a plan for achieving a solid waste goal of 25 percent by January 1, 1995, and 50 percent by January 1, 2000. Senate Bill (SB) 2202 made a number of changes to the municipal solid waste diversion requirements under the Integrated Waste Management Act. These changes included a revision to the statutory requirement for 50 percent diversion of solid waste to clarify that local governments shall continue to divert 50 percent of all solid waste on and after January 1, 2000.

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At the State level, the management of solid waste is governed by regulations established by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), which delegates local permitting, enforcement, and inspection responsibilities to Local Enforcement Agencies. In 1997, some of the regulations adopted by the SWQCB pertaining to landfills (Title 23, Chapter 15) were incorporated with CIWMB regulations (Title 14) to form Title 27 of the CCR.

4.15.3.7 Energy

4.15.3.7.1 Federal and Local. No federal or local energy regulations would be applicable to the proposed project.

4.15.3.7.2 State. New buildings in California are required to conform to energy conservation standards specified in Title 24 of the CCR. The standards establish “energy budgets” for different types of residential and non-residential buildings, with which all new buildings must comply. The energy budget has a space-conditioning component and a water-heating component, both expressed in terms of energy (BTU) consumed per year. The regulations allow for trade-offs within and between the components to meet the overall budget.

4.15.3.7.3 University of California. On July 17, 2003, the UC Board of Regents adopted a systemwide policy for the design of “Green Buildings” and a standard for the use of “Clean Energy.” The Green Building Policy and Clean Energy Standard calls for:

- The University to adopt principles of energy efficiency and sustainability in its capital projects to the fullest extent possible, consistent with budgetary constraints and regulatory and programmatic requirements
- The University to minimize its impact on the environment and reduce non-renewable energy use by purchasing green power from the electrical grid, promoting energy efficiency, and creating local renewable power sources
- The development and implementation of this policy for all proposed and existing University facilities. The Regents will be provided with an annual report that examines impacts of the policy on energy utilization and building design and on operating costs

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Section 4.15 When the Board of Regents approved the Green Building Policy and Clean Energy Standard, it authorized the University of California Office of the President to finalize implementation guidelines for the campuses. Draft recommendations on how UC could implement the standards outlined in the Regents policy may include the application of sustainability principles in the designs of new buildings such that all new building projects will outperform the required provisions of the California Energy Codes Title 24 efficiency standard by at least 20 percent, and the incorporation of local renewable power for existing and new facilities along with the purchasing of “green” or renewable power from the electrical grid to reduce systemwide non-renewable energy consumption.

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4.15.4 Project Impacts and Mitigations

4.15.4.1 Methodology

To estimate the potential for implementation of the proposed project to affect levels of service for public services and utilities in a manner to require new or physically altered facilities, future demands on these services were estimated based on the increase in residential units and use of undeveloped areas that would result from implementation of the proposed project. Future demands were compared with existing and projected service levels to identify if project-specific demands would be met.

4.15.4.2 LRDP Policies

The Coastal Act Element of the LRDP included a range of policies and standards (herein termed LRDP policies) to ensure consistency of the LRDP, and projects implemented under the LRDP, with the statutory requirements of Chapter 3 of the Coastal Act (commencing with Section 30200). The following LRDP policies are relevant to Public Services and Utilities.

30254.1. Development of water mains, reclaimed water distribution systems, water treatment facilities, sewage lines, telephone transmission lines, and parking lots and structures will be designed and constructed to meet campus needs.

30231.2d. Projects shall be designed to conduct stormwater drainage away from Devereux Slough and Storke Campus Wetlands, whenever feasible.

30231.2g. Runoff from new development and the planned parking lot at Coal Oil Point shall be directed to the east-facing bluff on the Point, and the drainage structures integrated with the planned stairway to the beach, if feasible. Traps and filters for roadway contaminants shall be provided as part of the drainage structures.

330240(b)4. All new lighting on the West Campus, Storke Campus, and Main Campus shall be kept at the minimum level, which strikes a balance between safety and habitat protection and shall be designed to avoid glare into adjacent properties.

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30253.13. Within 50 feet of the bluff top, vegetation shall be maintained or replanted with drought resistant species should grading be required to establish proper drainage landward of the bluff.

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4.15.4.3 Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. For purposes of this EIR, implementation of the proposed project may have a significant adverse impact on public services if it would result in any of the following:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection
- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for schools
- Require or result in the construction of new water facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Require new or expanded water entitlements and resources if there are not sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources
- Be served by a landfill with insufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs
- Fail to comply with applicable federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste
- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects

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- Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has inadequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments
- Require or result in the construction of new energy production and/or transmission facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects
- Encourage the wasteful or inefficient use of energy

4.15.4.4 Effects Not Found to Be Significant

The Initial Study prepared for the proposed project did not identify any public services impacts as Effects Not Found to Be Significant; therefore, all potential public service impacts (identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines) are discussed in this EIR.

4.15.4.5 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact 4.15-1. Project implementation could increase the demand for fire protection services, but would not require the construction of new or physically altered facilities to accommodate the increased demand and maintain acceptable response times and fire flows. With implementation of the identified mitigation measure, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased demand for fire protection services on campus.

Implementation of the housing component of the proposed project would add 387 new housing units and approximately 1,003 new residents to the area served by Station Number 11. Fire Station No. 11 would serve as the primary response unit to the project area and is located north of Phelps Road on Storke Road, approximately 1.5 miles from the furthest point of the project site. Fire Station No. 17 would serve as the backup response unit and is located at Stadium Road and Mesa Road (within the UCSB campus), approximately 2 miles from the furthest point of the project site. The increase in local population would result in a decrease in the ratio of fire fighters to population served. However, the Santa Barbara County Fire Department existing average response time of less than five minutes to the project site would not change. The service goal of five minutes or less at least 90 percent of the time would continue to be met (Maynard, 2003). The North and West Campus Housing LRDP Amendment EIR (1997) concluded that fire protection services would be adequate to serve the formerly proposed housing development within the North Campus, which would have added 513 new housing units and approximately 1,572 new residents to the area.

Implementation of the portion of the Ellwood-Devereux Coast Open Space and Habitat Management Plan (Open Space Plan) under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including: (1) improvement of existing trails, (2) improvement of existing

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beach access points, (3) installation of a new coastal access stairway, (4) provision of additional public parking, and (5) replacement of an existing portable restroom. These improvements could increase use of undeveloped areas and associated coastal resources. Implementation of the portion of the Open Space Plan under the University's jurisdiction would not result in any new residences or residents requiring fire protection within the South Parcel of the North Campus. However, human-influenced ignition sources at the project site (i.e., discarded cigarettes, arson, fireworks, etc.) are common in urbanized areas and park-like open areas utilized for recreation. The permanent introductions of these ignition sources, as well as additional residents and recreational visitors, into an undeveloped area could increase the potential for wildland fires. This issue is addressed under Impact 4.5-10 in Section 4.5 Hazards.

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The County Fire Department utilizes existing trails, including bike and foot trails, for access to wildland fires and for emergency response. Trails are considered by the County Fire Department to make good firebreaks. Thus trail system improvements (e.g., improved surfaces) could, therefore, improve the ability of the County to respond to a fire and reduce the potential hazard of wildland fires to people or structures. Fire Station 11, backed up by Fire Station No. 17, would respond to this undeveloped area in the event fire protection services are needed. The proposed Open Space Plan would not result in decreased response times or the need for additional facilities.

The quantity of water required for fire protection (i.e., fire flows) varies and is dependent upon many factors that are specific to each particular building, such as the floor area, type of construction, expected occupancy, type of activities conducted within the building, and the distance to adjacent buildings. The campus Fire Marshal reviews and approves all individual development plans prior to construction to ensure that adequate fire flows would be maintained (including localized pipe upgrades or connections that might be required to connect new buildings to the system), an adequate number of fire hydrants would be provided in the appropriate locations, and circulation and design features would allow adequate emergency vehicle access in compliance with the Santa Barbara Municipal Code. In addition, the campus would continue to comply with all regulations of California Health and Safety Code Sections 13000 et seq. pertaining to fire protection systems, including provision of State-mandated smoke alarms, fire extinguishers, appropriate building access, and emergency response notification systems.

SBCFD service to the campus is expected to be adequate with implementation of the proposed project, which would add 387 new units requiring fire protection, fire access, and adequate fire flow within the North Campus, and would not result in decreased response times to the area or the need for additional facilities (Maynard 2003). However, in order to ensure timely response, residential units would need to be provided with fire alarm connections to University Police Command Center that provide immediate location information to the Santa Barbara County Fire Department. As such, the following mitigation measure (MM) would be required:

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MM 4.15-1. Fire alarm connections to the University Police Command Center shall continue to be provided in all new buildings to provide immediate location information to the SBCFD to reduce response times in emergency situations.

Implementation of MM 4.15-1 would ensure that impacts to fire protection services remains less than significant by facilitating emergency response, which has historically allowed the SBCFD to provide acceptable response times. The proposed project would be adequately served by existing Santa Barbara County Fire Department facilities, and provision of new infrastructure associated with the proposed project would provide adequate fire flow, in compliance with Uniform Fire and Building Codes. Therefore, this impact would be reduced to *less than significant*.

Impact 4.15-2. Project implementation could increase the demand for police services, but would not require new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios for police protection services. With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased demand for police protection services on campus.

Implementation of the housing component of the proposed project would add 387 new housing units and approximately 1,003 new residents to the area served by the University Police Department Station. The UCPD Station would serve as the primary response unit to the project area and is located at Mesa Road and Stadium Road (within the UCSB campus), approximately 2 miles from the furthest point of the project site. The UCPD has an average response time of less than eight minutes to the project site, which meets the service goal of eight minutes or less at least 90 percent of the time (Signa, 2003). The Santa Barbara County Sheriff Department also assists the UCPD as necessary through existing mutual aid agreements. The North and West Campus Housing LRDP Amendment EIR in 1997 concluded that police protection services would be adequate to serve the formerly proposed housing development within the North Campus, which would have added 513 new housing units and approximately 1,572 new residents to the area.

The housing component of the proposed project would add 387 new housing units and approximately 1,003 new residents to the North Campus with 236 units of faculty housing and 151 units of family student housing that would require police protection. The UCPD Station would respond to this development for needed police protection services. The UCPD currently maintains an acceptable response time of less than eight minutes to this proposed residential project site and would continue to maintain such a response time with development of the proposed faculty housing uses. Proposed uses would result in the potential for additional service calls and the need for additional patrols. Residences would not be located in a high crime area, and would not contain any project features that would make the additional residential units particularly demanding on the police department. In addition, student housing would be for students with families, and, therefore, the types of service calls that sometimes occur to

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residence halls due to night time parties or noise would not be expected in family student housing. Thus, the proposed housing developments would not result in decreased response times to the North Campus or the need for additional facilities.

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Implementation of the portion of the Ellwood-Devereux Coast Open Space and Habitat Management Plan (Open Space Plan) under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including: (1) improvement of existing trails, (2) improvement of existing beach access points, (3) installation of a new coastal access stairway, (4) provision of additional public parking, and (5) replacement of an existing portable restroom. These improvements could increase use of undeveloped areas and associated coastal resources, but the improvements would not result in any new residences or residents requiring police protection within the South Parcel of the North Campus. However, the UCPD Station would respond to this undeveloped area for needed police protection services. The UCPD currently maintains acceptable response times of less than eight minutes to the project site and would continue to maintain such response times with implementation of the proposed open space plan. Therefore, the proposed undeveloped areas and trails within the South Parcel of the North Campus would not result in decreased response times or the need for additional facilities.

Implementation of the proposed project would increase the on-campus resident population by approximately 1,003 students. Based upon the campus population of 30,087, the provision of 32 sworn officers would continue to serve the campus population at the same level of service as currently provided. The campus currently provides 31 sworn officers, as well as an emergency response team staffed with approximately 3 paramedics and 13 student emergency technicians, which is well within the University-wide range to serve the campus with implementation of the proposed project. Current staffing levels are considered to provide adequate police protection services to campus in 2003 and may adequately serve the campus with implementation of the proposed project (according to University-wide officer to population ratios).

The number of calls from the 1,003 residents of the project site in the context of the entire UCSB campus with a population of 30,087 would not substantially affect the level of police protection and service provided by the UCPD. In addition, the number of calls anticipated is even less in the context of the Santa Barbara subdivision of the County (which includes the City of Santa Barbara, Goleta, and coastal portions of the County west to Gaviota State Park) with a population of approximately 181,894, which is serviced by the SBCSD which has existing mutual aid agreements with UCPD. However, the UCSB campus and the Santa Barbara subdivision of the County are not considered high crime areas that experience a disproportionately large number of crimes in comparison to other areas in the region (California Department of Justice, 2003). Persons on site or elsewhere in the project area would not be exposed to increased risks as a result of the additional demands on the police department.

The existing portable restroom at the Coal Oil Point parking lot would be replaced with permanent fixed facilities resulting in fewer opportunities for vandalism to occur. In addition, the University Police Department would continue its current practice of cooperating with the

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The SBCSD annually assesses staffing and equipment levels during its budgeting process and provides police officers, as needed, to accommodate expected increases in the County of Santa Barbara population, which includes the campus.

Existing police protection services meet the existing demands of the campus, and proposed development would not be projected to overburden resources in a manner that would result in public safety concerns. However, the demands placed upon UCPD vary depending on the level of crime in the area, specific events requiring police presence, and the collective demands of the University. The staff of the UCPD can also vary due to cyclical employee turnover. These changing factors result in the potential for the incremental increase in demands from proposed faculty and family student housing to decrease the adequacy of the provision of police services. Therefore, the following mitigation measures would be required to ensure that police protection continually remains adequate.

MM 4.15-2(a). Police staffing levels and equipment needed shall continue to be assessed on an ongoing annual basis during the campus budgeting process to ensure that the appropriate service levels will be maintained to protect an increased campus population and an increased level of development.

MM 4.15-2(b). Annual meetings will be attended by the Directors of Housing, the COPR and the UCPD, to evaluate the adequacy of police protection service for University-owned housing and the COPR, assess institutional priorities and budgetary requirements, and identify and implement appropriate actions to ensure the continued adequacy of police protection services for resident students and faculty and the COPR.

MM 4.15-2(c). Lighting associated with the proposed developments on the North Campus shall meet minimum standards for safety.

Through this mechanism, existing police service is evaluated, institutional priorities and budgetary requirements are assessed, and appropriate actions are identified and implemented to ensure the continued adequacy of police protection services for resident students and faculty. The provision of adequate police services is an important institutional priority in ensuring the quality of life and safety for the campus community.

No new or altered facilities are anticipated to accommodate the increased demand for police services from implementation of the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project would be adequately served as the UCPD would serve expanded demand as appropriate and the Santa Barbara County Sheriff Department would provide assistance as needed under existing mutual aid agreements. Following MMs 4.15-2(a) through 4.15-2(c) would ensure that impact would be mitigated to less than significant by providing for an ongoing assessment of police staffing levels

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and equipment needs as well as providing the minimum lighting levels required for safety. Therefore, this impact would be reduced to *less-than-significant* levels.

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Impact 4.15-3. Project implementation would increase student enrollment in local schools. This impact would be is a less-than-significant impact.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in additional students entering the Santa Barbara High School District (SBHSD) and Goleta Union School District (GUSD). The Open Space Plan would not entail development of residential units; and, no addition of school-aged children would result from this component of the proposed project.

Implementation of the residential component of the proposed project would increase demands on the high school/junior high school district and elementary school districts serving the project site. Table 4.15-3 summarizes additional students resulting from the proposed project. The SBHSD currently employs separate student generation factors for middle school students and high school students, and identified a standard student generation factor of 0.11 (single-family) and 0.05 (multi-family) for students in grades 9 through 12 and 0.05 (single-family) and 0.04 (multi-family) for students in grades 7 and 8 as appropriate to this type of project (Hetynok, 2003). The GUSD currently employs student generation factors of 0.2914 (single-family) and 0.1352 (multi-family) for students in grades K through 6 (Packter, 2003).

Table 4.15-3. Additional Students Generated by Proposed Project

Student Group	Generation Factor	Additional Students		Total Project
		North Campus Faculty Housing 236 units	Sierra Madre Student Housing 151 units	
High School				
Single family	0.1100	10	0	10
Multi family	0.0500	8	8	16
Subtotal		18	8	26
Junior High School				
Single family	0.0500	5	0	5
Multi family	0.0400	6	6	12
Subtotal		11	6	17
Elementary School				
Single family	0.2914	25	0	25
Multi family	0.1352	21	21	42
Subtotal		46	21	67
Total		75	35	110

Source: Santa Barbara High School District; Goleta Union School District

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Section 4.15 The proposed project would result in development of 387 housing units within the North Campus, including 104 multi-family dwelling units and 132 single-family and duplex/triplex dwelling units. Thus, new housing would result in a total of 26 high school students and 17 junior high school students to the SBHSD as well as a total of 67 elementary school students to the GUSD (refer to Table 4.15-3). This equates to approximately one classroom in the high school, one classroom in the junior high school, and three classrooms in the elementary school. The addition of students from the housing components of the proposed project would further increase demands on the SBHSD and GUSD.

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Dos Pueblos High School and Goleta Valley Junior High School are part of the SBHSD and serve the project site. Remaining capacities at these schools is 92 students and 213 students, respectively. The proposed project would add a total of approximately 43 additional students to the SBHSD. Although no expansion of the schools in the District is planned, transfers within the District are allowed to accommodate additional student enrollment. The SBHSD is currently operating with some remaining capacity, with a total enrollment of approximately 6,074 students. Therefore, the SBHSD schools serving the project site could reasonably accommodate additional students generated by the proposed project.

Isla Vista, Ellwood, and Brandon Elementary Schools are part of the GUSD and serve the project site. Remaining capacities at these schools are 33, 15, and 30 students, respectively. The proposed project would add a total of approximately 67 additional students to the GUSD. Under these circumstances, the proposed project addition of 67 students would increase enrollment levels within existing capacity for 78 students at these three elementary schools. No expansion of the schools in the District is planned, transfers within the District are allowed (but limited by student to teacher ratios) to accommodate additional student enrollment. The GUSD is currently experiencing declining enrollment (Packter, 2003).

An increase in enrollment at all three school levels would occur due to development within the North Parcel and Storke-Whittier areas of the North Campus resulting in more residents and, consequently, more school-aged children. The additional students generated by the proposed project would not result in overcapacity issues within the SBHSD or GUSD schools serving the site; however, the payment of school impact fees is usually required of a project that results in more school-aged children entering into the local school district(s). Campus development projects are exempt from payment of school impact fees to local school districts, but the school districts have a variety of options available to respond to the issue of University projects contributing more students to them. These options include: opening a closed school, providing new or temporary classrooms, providing a new school, modifying school district boundaries or enrollment areas (thereby freeing up capacity), and modifying which grade levels attend elementary, middle, and high schools. Therefore, since building a new school is only one of several options available for addressing the contribution of more school-age children to the local school districts, this impact would be *less than significant*.

Impact 4.15-4. Project implementation would not require the construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities, but would result in an increase in the amount of water

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treated. With implementation of the identified mitigation measure, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

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Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased water demand, ~~which could require the construction or expansion of existing water treatment facilities.~~

Development of 387 housing units within the North Campus, including 236 faculty housing units and 151 family student housing units, would result in increased demand for water supplies. With respect to the Open Space Plan, formalization of undeveloped areas and habitat restoration improvements within the South Parcel of the North Campus, West Campus Bluffs and Coal Oil Point Reserve areas would not entail any structural development other than restroom facilities at Coal Oil Point. However, these restrooms would not entail the extension of water lines. In addition, no watering of these planned undeveloped areas would occur as they are proposed to remain in their native state or undergo restoration with drought-tolerant native plants within 50 feet of coastal bluffs, per MM 4.4-9(g). Thus, no water treatment demands would occur as a result of coastal access improvements. In addition, the campus will implement the following mitigation measure in order to meet campus needs associated with new development.

MM 4.15-4. (i) Per LRDP policy 30254.1, development of water mains, reclaimed water distribution systems, water treatment facilities, sewage lines, and telephone transmission lines will be designed and constructed to meet campus needs.

(ii) This shall be applicable to the proposed developments on the North Campus.

With implementation of MM 4.15-4, the campus shall continue to maintain and ensure provision of adequate water treatment facilities, water mains and reclaimed water distribution systems in order to meet campus needs, which would include faculty and student housing developments in the North Campus. As demonstrated in Impact 4.15-6, adequate water supplies exist to serve the proposed project. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, and this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Impact 4.15-5. Implementation of the proposed project would not include the construction of new stormwater drainage systems, but would include the expansion of existing stormwater drainage systems, the construction of which could result in significant impacts. With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, this impact would be reduced to a *less-than-significant* level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus would result in expansion of existing drainage facilities, the construction of which could result in significant impacts.

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As discussed above under Impact 4.3-3, development of faculty housing on the North Parcel would include improvements to that portion of Phelps Ditch that traverses the eastern portion of the site to stabilize the banks, increase discharge capacity of the channel, and create an overbank area, so that 100-year flood flows would be contained within the expanded channel and overbank areas. In addition, the proposed project includes installation of a culvert on Devereux Creek, under the Venoco Access Road (discussed above under Impact 4.3-3). No other modifications to drainage facilities are proposed, with the exception of minor extension of existing drainage culverts or surface channels, which would accommodate runoff from some locations of project development, such as the surface parking to be developed in the lawn area east of the existing West Campus Family Student Housing.

Modifications to Phelps Ditch would result in the short-term removal of existing riparian vegetation within the channel, a potentially significant impact discussed more fully under Impact 4.4-2 (in Section 4.4, Biological Resources). In addition, expansion of Phelps Ditch, installation of a culvert under the Venoco Access Road, or other minor extensions of existing storm drain facilities would contribute to potentially significant impacts related to construction noise.

Mitigation Measures to reduce the adverse impacts to riparian vegetation resulting from drainage modifications are identified in Section 4.4 (Biological Resources) and include MM 4.4-2(j) (Wetlands and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Restoration Plan) and MM 4.4-2(i) (Construction Management). With implementation of these mitigation measures, impacts to biological resources would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Implementation of MM 4.13-2, to limit hours of construction, MM 4.13-6(a), to require that stationary construction equipment be located away from residential areas, and MM 4.13-6(b), require signage with contact information for construction noise complaints, would reduce potential construction effects associated with expansion of storm drain facilities. Given the location of these facilities, the limited extent of improvement and the proposed mitigation measures, noise impacts associated with storm drain facility improvements would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

With implementation of the identified mitigation measures, implementation of the proposed project would expand existing drainage facilities, however the construction of which would not cause significant environmental effects, and this impact would be reduced to a *less-than-significant* level.

Impact 4.15-6. Project implementation would generate an additional demand for water, but would not require water supplies in excess of existing entitlements and resources or result in the need for new or expanded entitlements. With implementation of identified mitigation measures, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased water demand, which could require water supplies in excess of existing entitlements and resources or result in the need for new or expanded entitlements.

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The proposed project would result in increased water demands as shown in Table 4.15-4. The proposed project would result in total demand of 71,595 gallons per day (gpd), which is the equivalent of 80.2 AFY. The proposed project is served by the Goleta Water District (GWD), which released a 200 AFY entitlement for potable water on the North Campus to the University. Given project demand, the 200 AFY surplus designated for the project site would be adequate to serve the water demand of the proposed project.

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Table 4.15-4. Proposed Project Water Demands

Use	Density	Water Demand Factor	Demand
Faculty Housing	236 units	185 gpd	43,660 gpd
Married Student Housing	151 units	185 gpd	27,935 gpd
Open Space Plan	0	0	0
Total	387 units		71,595 gpd

Source: UCSB Campus Energy, EIP Associates

GWD obtains/purchases reclaimed water from the Goleta Sanitary District. In 1991, the University entered into an agreement with GWD to have the first right of refusal to 280 AFY of reclaimed water for the entire campus. Since 1994, the University has used an average of 123 AFY of reclaimed water (Dewey, 2003). Therefore, adequate reclaimed water entitlements also exist to serve the landscape irrigation needs of common residential areas of the proposed project (Ruiz, 2003).

Implementation of the portion of the Ellwood-Devereux Coast Open Space and Habitat Management Plan (Open Space Plan) under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including: (1) improvement of existing trails, (2) improvement of existing beach access points, (3) installation of a new coastal access stairway, (4) provision of additional public parking, and (5) replacement of an existing portable restroom. These improvements would not entail structural development other than restroom facilities. In addition, no watering of these planned undeveloped areas would occur, except as necessary to establish restored vegetation. Replacement of the portable restroom at the Coal Oil Point parking lot may be replaced with fixed bathrooms. However, these would not entail running water and, therefore, would not require extension of water lines.

As discussed above, existing entitlements are available to serve the proposed project. However, water supply remains an issue throughout the State, as new development has placed increasing pressure on the water supply. Consequently, the following mitigation measures are recommended to minimize water consumption associated with new development:

MM 4.15-6(a). New facilities shall be equipped with low-flow showers and toilets.

MM 4.15-6(b). Measures to reduce landscaping irrigation needs shall be used, such as automatic timing systems to apply irrigation water during times of the day when evaporation

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rates are low, installing drip irrigation systems, using mulch for landscaping, subscribing to the California Irrigation Management Information System Network for current information on weather and evaporation rates, and incorporating drought-resistant plants as appropriate.

MM 4.15-6(c). The campus shall promptly detect and repair leaks in water and irrigation pipes.

MM 4.15-6(d). The campus shall minimize the use of water to clean sidewalks, walkways, driveways, and parking areas.

With implementation of MM 4.15-4, the proposed project would develop water mains, reclaimed water distribution systems, and water treatment facilities in order to meet campus needs, which would include the proposed project. In addition, MMs 4.15-6(a) through 4.15-6(d) would ensure appropriate implementation of water conservation measures. Therefore, with a 200 AFY water entitlement surplus, implementation of the proposed project would not require new or expanded water entitlements and resources. Impacts on water supply would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Impact 4.15-7. Project implementation would generate solid waste that would not require the expansion of the permitted capacity of a regional landfill. With implementation of the identified mitigation measure, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased generation of solid waste.

Under contract to the University, the project site is served by Marborg, Inc., which hauls solid waste to the Tajiguas Landfill. Due to a recent expansion, this landfill has a permitted volume of 23,300,000 cubic yards and has an estimated closing date for the year 2020. Currently, the landfill is accepting an average of 700 tons of solid waste per day. Therefore, adequate capacity remains within the regional landfill (Tautrim, 2003).

Development of 387 housing units within the North Campus would result in increased generation of solid waste. County of Santa Barbara Public Works utilizes the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) solid waste generation factor of 2.04 tons per unit per year for single-family units and 1.17 tons/unit/year for multi-family units (Rendell, 2003). Thus, the faculty and student housing components of the proposed project would increase solid waste generation by 568 tons per year, as shown in Table 4.15-5.

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Table 4.15-5. Proposed Project Solid Waste Demands

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Use	Density	Solid Waste Demand Factor	Demand
Faculty Housing			
Single-family and duplex/triplex units	132 units	2.04 tons/unit	269 tons
Multi-family units	104 units	1.17 tons/unit	122 tons
Married Student Housing	151 units	1.17 tons/unit	177 tons
Open Space Plan	0	0	0
Total	387 units		568 tons

Source: California Integrated Waste Management Board, EIP Associates

Implementation of the portion of the Open Space Plan under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including: (1) improvement of existing trails, (2) improvement of existing beach access points, (3) installation of a new coastal access stairway, (4) provision of additional public parking, and (5) replacement of an existing portable restroom. These improvements would result in minor solid waste generation from recreational use of these planned undeveloped areas, as they are proposed to remain in their native state, but with the provision of amenities such as trashcans along the proposed formalized trails. Thus, minor additional solid waste generation would occur from the open space plan component of the proposed project. In addition, trash collection efforts at the beach would continue to be conducted by volunteers and groups such as the Surfrider Foundation.

With a proposed population of 1,003 and a remaining 17-year life at the Tajiguas Landfill, the landfill would adequately serve proposed residents of the proposed project. However, solid waste generation remains an issue in the state, and within the region. Increased solid waste generation would contribute to use of the remaining capacity of the Tajiguas Landfill. The following mitigation measure would be recommended to minimize project contribution to regional landfill capacity issues:

MM 4.15-7(a). The campus shall include faculty housing, Sierra Madre housing, and Open Space Plan areas under the University's jurisdiction in the existing solid waste reduction and recycling program. The program shall be designed to limit the total quantity of campus solid waste that is disposed of in landfills by including recycling areas for the proposed faculty and Sierra Madre housing developments and recycling barrels at trail heads and parking lots within the Open Space Plan areas.

MM 4.15-7(b). All trash containers within the proposed residential developments on the North and West Campus as well as the Open Space and parking lot areas will have closing lids or equivalent design to keep pest animals out.

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Per implementation of MM 4.15-7, the campus shall continue to implement applicable solid waste reduction and recycling programs. This would ensure a limit on the total quantity of solid waste that is disposed of in landfills. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not require expansion of the permitted capacity of the regional landfill, and this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Impact 4.15-8. Project implementation would comply with all applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. With implementation of the identified mitigation measure, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

As an entity created by the State Constitution, the University of California (UC) is exempt from local regulations pertaining to solid waste. However, as described in Regulatory Framework, the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires that local jurisdictions divert at least 50 percent of all solid waste generated by January 1, 2000. The UCSB campus has reduced residential waste volumes by 50 to 60 percent when compared to 1990 waste disposal rates. The campus remains committed to continue existing waste reduction and minimization efforts. MM 4.15-7, discussed above, recommends inclusion of the proposed project in the campus' existing solid waste reduction and recycling program. Compliance with this Mitigation Measure would be required in order to ensure compliance with State-mandated solid waste reduction efforts. Therefore, with implementation of MM 4.15-7, the proposed project would be consistent with AB 939, and impacts would be reduced to *less-than-significant* levels.

Impact 4.15-9. Project implementation would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB but would result in an increase in the amount of wastewater treated. This impact would be *less than significant*.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased generation of wastewater, which could exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Impacts related to the treatment of sanitary sewer wastewater is provided in Impact 4.15-10 of Section 4.15 of this document, while impacts associated with stormwater quality are addressed in Section 4.3 (Hydrology and Water Quality) of this document.

Development of 387 housing units within the North Campus would result in increased generation of wastewater. The University has received, and complies with, all provisions of its wastewater permits. In addition, the University would continue to obtain and comply with all provisions of wastewater permits required for development of the proposed project.

Implementation of the portion of the Open Space Plan under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including replacement of an existing portable restroom. A permanent restroom would be installed; however, the restroom would not entail the extension of sewer lines. Thus, structural development associated with the Open Space Plan would not

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require wastewater treatment. In addition, no additional wastewater would result from recreational use of these planned undeveloped areas as they are proposed to remain in their native state.

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The County's wastewater permit program is administered subject to the requirements and limitations of the NPDES program, as enforced by the RWQCB. The campus would continue to comply with the applicable requirements of the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and impacts would be *less than significant*.

Impact 4.15-10. Project implementation could require the construction of new or expanded wastewater conveyance systems (e.g., trunk lines), but would not require expansion of wastewater treatment facilities. With implementation of identified mitigation measures, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased generation of wastewater, which could require the construction of new or expanded wastewater conveyance systems or the expansion of wastewater treatment facilities.

The North Campus faculty housing portion of the proposed project would be served by the Goleta West Sanitary District wastewater collector system, as a GWSD trunk line is located south of the North Parcel, beneath the Ocean Meadows Golf Course. The Sierra Madre student housing portion of the proposed project would be served by the University's existing sewer trunk line that extends east of Storke Road, adjacent to the project site. The existing West Campus Apartments Family Student Housing south of the Sierra Madre site is served by this existing sewer line. Both wastewater collector systems direct wastewater to the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal.

Development of 387 housing units within the North Campus would result in increased demand for water supplies and, thus, increased wastewater generation. Goleta West Sanitary District as well as the University utilizes a wastewater generation factor of 168 gallons per day (gpd) of water per residential unit. Thus, the housing component of the proposed project would increase campus wastewater generation by 65,016 gpd in total, as shown in Table 4.15-6, below. Based on existing available treatment capacity of 2.14 mgd, there remains adequate capacity within the local treatment plant to serve both housing developments of the proposed project.

Implementation of the portion of the Open Space Plan under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including proposed replacement of an existing portable restroom at the Coal Oil Point parking lot. However, extension of sewer lines to the proposed permanent restroom would not occur. Thus, no additional wastewater would be generated from replacement of this portable restroom.

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Table 4.15-6. Proposed Project Wastewater Generation

Use	Density	Wastewater Demand Factor	Demand
Faculty Housing	236 units	168 gpd	39,648 gpd (0.04 mgd)
Family Student Housing	151 units	168 gpd	25,368 gpd (0.03 mgd)
Open Space Plan	0	0	0
Total	387 units		65,016 gpd

Source: Goleta West Sanitary District, EIP Associates

With implementation of MM 4.15-4, the campus would continue to maintain and ensure provision of adequate wastewater conveyance systems and treatment facilities in order to meet campus needs for faculty and student housing developments in the North Campus. Implementation of the proposed project would result in connection to existing wastewater conveyance systems. In addition, implementation of MM 4.15-6(a) through 4.15-6(d) would require application of water consumption measures to minimize water use, which would in turn reduce wastewater flows. Therefore, the proposed project would not require expansion of wastewater treatment facilities, and this impact would be reduced to a *less-than-significant* level.

Impact 4.15-11. Project implementation would increase wastewater generation but not such that treatment facilities would be inadequate to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. With implementation of identified mitigation measures, this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in increased wastewater generation.

The proposed project is served by the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant. As discussed in the existing setting, the remaining capacity in the University's portion of the Goleta Wastewater Treatment Plant is 0.142 mgd, and the remaining capacity in the GWSD's portion of the Plant 1.12 mgd. Faculty housing and Family Student Housing would generate 0.04 and 0.03 mgd, respectively. Thus, wastewater treatment plant capacity would be adequate to serve the proposed residential development.

An analysis of trunk line located north of the residential components of the project (which would serve those residential components) based future flows based on land use projections contained in the Goleta Community Plan and recommended trenchless replacement of some sections Penfield & Smith, 2000) and an increase in the size of the trunk line section through the Ocean Meadows Golf Course (from 24 to 30-inches), immediately adjacent to the University's proposed residential development. With the proposed improvement to the sewer trunk line serving the project area, no conveyance capacity problems would result from project implementation.

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However, the faculty housing would connect to a GWSD operated sewer trunk line, and the GWSD would not be able to meter flows from the faculty housing separately from other wastewater discharging into this trunk line. Therefore, the proposed project would be metered at the treatment plant as a portion of GWSD's share of the Goleta Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant capacity. Adequate capacity currently exists to meet all wastewater demands placed on the treatment plant from the proposed project. However, in order to ensure that the University does not result in a limit the GWSD's ability to serve their service area, the following mitigation measure would be required.

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MM 4.15-11. The University will work in good faith to resolve any issues with GWSD, if necessary, to properly account for the University use of conveyance capacity of the Goleta West Sanitary District in order to serve North Campus faculty housing. To the extent that existing reserves of the GWSD are insufficient to implement the proposed replacement and/or upgrades to the trunk line serving the proposed project, the University will provide a fair share contribution towards any required improvements.

With implementation of MM 4.15-11 the proposed project would entail an evaluation of the on-campus sewer conveyance system and provide necessary improvements to sewer lines in order to meet campus needs.

With implementation of MM 4.15-11 as well as MM 4.15-6(a) through (d) (related to water conservation), the proposed project, in combination with the provider's existing service commitments, would not generate wastewater that would exceed the wastewater conveyance or treatment capacity of the local service providers, and this impact would be reduced to a *less-than-significant* level.

Impact 4.15-12. Project implementation would increase the demand for electricity, but would not require or result in the construction of new energy production or transmission facilities, the construction of which could cause a significant environmental impact. This impact would be *less than significant*.

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased demand for electricity.

The proposed project is served by Southern California Edison (SCE), which services the campus with a 60,000-volt service on an added facility basis. Two circuits run down Storke Road from the SCE substation at Hollister and Storke Roads. The proposed project would entail Rule 15 (i.e., residential domestic rate) line extensions and have a feed point in the existing overhead facilities on the west side of Storke Road.

Development of 387 housing units within the North Campus would result in increased demand for electricity. SCE employs a usage factor of 5,626.50 kilowatt-hours/unit/year (SCAQMD, 1993). Thus, the housing components of the proposed project would increase electricity demand

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by 2.18 million kilowatt-hours per year, as shown in Table 4.15-7. Rule 15 line extensions from the circuits along Storke Road would adequately serve proposed residents of the proposed faculty housing development (Barkly, 2003). Therefore, project development of residential units would generate demand for electricity, which would be accommodated by existing electrical transmission facilities, although extension of service to the project site may be necessary.

Table 4.15-7. Proposed Project Electricity Demands

Use	Density	Electricity Demand Factor	Demand
Faculty Housing	236 units	5,620.50 KWh/unit/year	1,326,438 KWh/year
Married Student Housing	151 units	5,620.50 KWh/unit/year	848,696 KWh/year
Open Space Plan	0	0	0
Total	387 units		2,175,134 KWh/year

Source: SCAQMD, EIP Associates

Implementation of the portion of the Open Space Plan under the University's jurisdiction would result in coastal access improvements, including replacement of an existing portable restroom; this improvement would entail the only structural development associated with the Open Space Plan that would consume energy. As such, minimal demands on electricity would occur, if the proposed fixed structures are built.

Energy supply remains an issue of Statewide concern in California. Many of the issues that contributed to energy shortages experienced in late 2000 and early 2001 in California have been resolved, and energy reliability has stabilized. However, energy supply remains an ongoing concern. The proposed project would comply with the conservation requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) and the recently-enacted UC Green Building Policy and Clean Energy Standard, which requires energy conservation measures to exceed Title 24 standards by 20 percent. As such, residential development would include provision of energy conservation amenities to reduce increased electrical demand.

With adherence to the identified energy conservation requirements, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new electrical production or transmission facilities, and this impact would be *less than significant*.

Impact 4.15-13. Project implementation would increase the demand for natural gas, but would not require or result in the construction of new gas production or transmission facilities, the construction of which could cause a significant environmental impact. ~~With implementation of identified mitigation measures, this impact would be less than significant.~~

Amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, would result in an increased demand for gas, which could require or result in the construction of new gas production or transmission facilities.

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Implementation of MM 4.15-12(a) and (b) discussed above under Impact 4.15-12 Compliance with conservation requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) and the recently enacted UC Green Building Policy and Clean Energy Standard would ensure adherence to future University conservation goals or programs as well as implementation of campus energy conservation measures to reduce the demand for natural gas.

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The proposed project is served by Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas). Natural gas lines run down Storke Road. The proposed project would entail one- or two-inch line extensions to proposed residential units and have a feed point in the existing facilities under Storke Road. In addition, an abundant supply of natural gas currently exists.

Development of 387 housing units within the North Campus would result in increased demand for natural gas. SoCal Gas employs a usage factor of 6,665.0 cubic feet/unit/month for single-family housing and 4,011.5 cubic feet/unit/month for multi-family housing (SCAQMD, 1993). Thus, the housing components of the proposed project would increase natural gas demand by 1.78 million cubic feet per month, as shown in Table 4.15-8. With a proposed population of 1,003, one- or two-inch line extensions from the lines within Storke Road would adequately serve proposed residents of the proposed development (Mahoney, 2003).

Table 4.15-8. Proposed Project Natural Gas Demands

Use	Density	Natural Gas Demand Factor	Demand
Faculty Housing			
Single-family and duplex/triplex units	132 units	6,665.0 feet ³ /unit/month	879,780 feet ³ /month
Multi-family units	104 units	4,011.5 feet ³ /unit/month	417,196 feet ³ /month
Married Student Housing	151 units	4,011.5 feet ³ /unit/month	605,737 feet ³ /month
Open Space Plan	0	0	0
Total	387 units		1,902,713 feet³/month

Source: SCAQMD, EIP Associates

The proposed project would comply with the conservation requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) and the recently-enacted UC Green Building Policy and Clean Energy Standard, which requires energy conservation measures to exceed Title 24 standards by 20 percent. As such, residential development would include provision of energy conservation amenities to reduce increased natural gas demand. An abundant supply of natural gas exists to serve the proposed site.

With adherence to the identified energy conservation requirements, the proposed project would not require or result in the construction of new natural gas production or transmission facilities, and this impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

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Impact 4.15-14. Project implementation would not result in the wasteful or inefficient use of energy by the University. ~~With implementation of identified mitigation measures, t~~This impact would be *less than significant*.

While amendment of the LRDP to permit residential development on the North Campus, coastal access improvements, and open space management activities, including habitat restoration, could increase direct campus use of electricity and natural gas, the proposed project would comply with the conservation requirements of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) and the recently-enacted UC Green Building Policy and Clean Energy Standard, which requires energy conservation measures to exceed Title 24 standards by 20 percent.

With adherence to the identified energy conservation requirements, the proposed project would not result in wasteful or inefficient use of energy, and this impact would be *less than significant*.

4.15.4 Cumulative Impacts

The geographic context for the analysis of public services and utilities impacts is the County of Santa Barbara, including all cumulative growth therein, as represented by full implementation of the County of Santa Barbara General Plan, the City of Santa Barbara General Plan, the City of Goleta General Plan, the UCSB Long Range Development Plan, and all approved or potential projects identified in Table 4.1-1.

Police and Fire Protection

As additional development occurs in the County of Santa Barbara, there may be an overall increase in the demand for law enforcement and fire protection services, including personnel, equipment, and/or facilities. However, increases in demand are routinely assessed by these agencies as part of an annual monitoring and budgeting process, and law enforcement and fire protection services in the County are anticipated to be adequate to serve existing and proposed development. The cumulative impact, therefore on police and fire services in the County would be less than significant. The proposed project's contribution to this cumulative impact is also less than significant, since the campus can be served within the established response times and distances for the Santa Barbara County Fire Department (SBCFD), while providing adequate fire flows. Because implementation of the proposed project can also be accommodated within the existing UCPD police protection service capabilities, as well as the existing and projected SBCFD and County Sheriff's Department service capabilities, and implementation of MM 4.15-1 and MM 4.15-2 would ensure the adequate provision of established response times and/or service ratios, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative impacts on fire and police protection would be less than significant. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

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Schools

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Increased residential and nonresidential development throughout the County of Santa Barbara will generate additional demand for public school classroom seating capacity in the 23 K through 12 school districts in Santa Barbara County. While there is a surplus of classroom capacity in the Goleta Unified School District (GUSD) and Santa Barbara High School District (SBHSD) schools (as reflected by Table 4.15-1) that are most affected by the proposed project, the Santa

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Barbara County education system could experience a shortfall of classroom capacity in this or other geographic areas throughout the County in the future. The degree to which this demand will be satisfied is dependent upon future enrollment trends. However, all new private sector development will be required to pay statutory impact fees under Senate Bill 50 to the corresponding Santa Barbara County school district to help fund construction of additional classroom capacity, and under current law, payment of these fees is deemed to constitute full mitigation under CEQA. In addition, the District(s) have a variety of options available to respond to the issue of increased student enrollment. These options include: opening a closed school, providing new or temporary classrooms, providing a new school, modifying school district boundaries or enrollment areas (thereby freeing up capacity), and modifying which grade levels attend elementary, middle, and high schools. For these reasons, and assuming that cumulative demand for school capacity will be met as planned by the Santa Barbara County education system, cumulative impacts throughout the Santa Barbara County education system would be less than significant. However, even in the event that significant cumulative impacts do occur as a result of future area-wide population growth, the contribution of the proposed project would remain less than significant. As discussed above, the geographical area within the Santa Barbara County education system that would be most affected by population growth (and consequent demand for school capacity) are GUSD and SBHSD, which are operating with remaining student capacity. As a result, the contribution of the proposed project to cumulative impacts on school facility capacity is not cumulatively considerable. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

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Water Supply

Development of cumulative projects would demand additional quantities of water, depending on net increases in population, square footage, and intensity of uses. These projects would contribute to the overall Santa Barbara County water demand. The 2000 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) prepared by the Goleta Water District (GWD) to assess water demand in its Santa Barbara County service area accounts for all projected development in its service area, including the USSB campus. The UWMP includes regional water demand and supply projections, as well as demand management and supply enhancement elements. The GWD determined that water supplies for its service area are adequate through 2015. Additionally, development within the County of Santa Barbara is required to comply with the County's Water Conservation Ordinance and the Xeriscape Ordinance, which will reduce regional water consumption. Therefore, cumulative water supply impacts for Santa Barbara County are less than significant. The GWD has indicated that an adequate water supply is available to meet the needs of the campus through 2015 along with the demands of future projects in Santa Barbara County, and, thus, the proposed project's contribution to the cumulative impact is less than significant. In addition, due to the various conservation measures implemented on campus, even if the area-wide impacts were to become significant during the proposed project implementation, water use under the proposed project would not create a cumulatively considerable impact to water supply in the County of Santa Barbara. This is considered a *less-than-significant* impact.

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Cumulative development will also not require or result in the construction of new water treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, thereby causing potentially significant environmental effects. GWD has stated that it will be able to meet all demands for water in its Santa Barbara County service area at least until 2015, and has already made the planning and financial commitments necessary to provide the facilities necessary for this to occur. No new facilities, nor the expansion of current facilities, will be required by the impact of cumulative development beyond that already planned. Consequently, the cumulative impact with regard to water treatment facilities is less than significant, and the cumulative contribution of the proposed project is also less than significant. This is considered a *less-than-significant* impact.

Solid Waste

Development of cumulative projects would produce additional quantities of solid waste, depending on net increases in population, square footage, and intensity of uses, and quantities of demolition debris generated by redevelopment projects. These projects would contribute to overall regional solid waste disposal and landfill demand. The County of Santa Barbara Public Works has indicated that regional landfill capacity in the County system is adequate, and that due to a recent expansion, the Taiguas Landfill has a permitted volume of 23,300,000 cubic yards and has an estimated closing date for the year 2020. Due to the regional landfill capacity that currently exists in Santa Barbara County, the cumulative impact with regard to solid waste generation is less than significant, and the cumulative contribution of the proposed project is also less than significant. This is considered a *less-than-significant* impact.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 requires that the County divert 50 percent of its solid waste by 2000. In 2000, the County of Santa Barbara obtained this diversion rate and has developed a very strong waste management infrastructure over the last decade. Through both County and private sector efforts, a myriad of innovative source reduction, recycling, composting, and reuse programs have been implemented. These programs have made waste diversion inroads not only in County government, but also in the residential and commercial/industrial sectors. Due to the strength of this waste management infrastructure, the County has surpassed the State mandated 50 percent diversion rate. In addition, the University currently exceeds the 50 percent diversion rate for solid waste, and it is expected that implementation of the proposed project will preserve this high rate of diversion, due to the incorporation of solid waste diversion into campus practices. Consequently, the proposed project's contribution to this impact will not be cumulatively considerable. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

Wastewater

Development of cumulative projects within the Goleta West Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant would generate additional quantities of wastewater, depending on net increases in population, square footage, and intensification of uses. These projects would contribute to the overall regional demand for wastewater conveyance and treatment. Based on existing available capacity of 2.14 mgd, there remains adequate capacity within the local treatment plant to treat

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wastewater from its service area through 2010. Thus, cumulative development would not exceed the capacity of the wastewater treatment system and is less than significant. Additionally, projected campus wastewater generation under the proposed project represents approximately 3 percent of the remaining design capacity of the treatment plant, and the campus would continue to implement water conservation measures that would result in a concomitant decrease in wastewater generation. Therefore, as the treatment plant retains excess capacity, the individual contribution of the campus and the proposed project to wastewater generation on a countywide basis would also be less than significant. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

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Cumulative growth in the Goleta West Sanitary District's service area could result in the need for additional conveyance infrastructure. Due to the built-out, urban nature of most of the service area, however, it is not expected that such expansion of conveyance infrastructure would result in significant environmental effects. Consequently, the cumulative impact is considered to be less than significant. Additionally, the proposed project will not require expansion of off-campus conveyance infrastructure, and any potential need to expand on-campus conveyance infrastructure is not expected to result in significant cumulative effects. Consequently, the contribution of the proposed project is also less than significant. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

Cumulative development would not result in the exceedance of RWQCB wastewater treatment requirements, and thereby would have a less-than-significant cumulative impact. The Central Coast RWQCB, in connection with the implementation of the NPDES program, has imposed requirements on the treatment of wastewater and its discharge into the ocean. Wastewater produced by future development would meet these requirements due to treatment available at the Goleta West Sanitary District's Wastewater Treatment Plant and the implementation of wastewater BMPs. While it is possible that these requirements will not be met, it is more likely that local government and future development will comply with these federally mandated requirements. Consequently, the cumulative impact is considered to be less than significant. Additionally, the University has programs and procedures that ensure that all wastewater discharges made into the County sewer system will conform to federal law, including the Clean Water Act and the NPDES. Consequently, even if future development would result in a significant cumulative impact, the contribution of the proposed project would not be cumulatively considerable. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

Energy

With respect to electricity, the proposed project would result in the permanent and continued use of this resource. However, anticipated power supplies for the County of Santa Barbara are projected to be adequate through the planning horizon of the 1990 LRDP and the 2002 Amendment. Southern California Edison (SCE) is a regional utility that generates its own electricity and independently supplies a majority of southern California. SCE has stated that electricity would be available to supply energy to the County of Santa Barbara at full implementation of the General Plan Framework, which includes the level of campus development that would occur under implementation of the 1990 LRDP and the 2002

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Section 4.15 Amendment. Since SCE is able to meet all future projected demands, there will be no significant cumulative impacts in terms of either supply or a potential need for added facilities. Therefore, both the overall cumulative impact as well as the contribution of the proposed project with respect to electricity supplies or the need for additional facilities would be less than significant. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

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With regard to natural gas, the proposed project would also result in permanent and continued use of this resource. The campus is currently served by existing infrastructure that conveys gas from the Southern California Gas Company. SCGC has stated that they can supply future natural gas demand within the County without jeopardizing other service commitments, and SCGC has stated that demand projections are continuously updated, and supplying the campus with additional natural gas would not compromise its existing and projected service commitments. In addition, there would be no need to expand natural gas transmission infrastructure, as noted by the statement of the Southern California Gas Company that its system has ample capacity to assure continued high levels of service to all customers within the region. The cumulative impact related to the supply of natural gas and to the need for additional or expanded facilities is, thus, less than significant. The cumulative contribution from implementation of the proposed project is also less than significant due to the fact that gas suppliers have assured the University that there are adequate supplies for the proposed project and that no additional infrastructure is needed. This is considered to be a *less-than-significant* impact.

4.15.6 References

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